



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

	£	s.	d.
Rainfall and Lake and River Discharge.	10	0	0

Section F—Economic Science and Statistics.

International Trade Statistics.....	15	0	0
Gold Coinage in Circulation in the United Kingdom	10	0	0

Section H—Anthropology.

Excavations in Crete.....	100	0	0
Glastonbury Lake Village.....	30	0	0
Excavations on Roman Sites in Britain	15	0	0
Anthropometric Investigations.....	17	17	3
Age of Stone Circles.....	3	0	0
Anthropological Photographs.....	3	3	6

Section I—Physiology.

Metabolism of Individual Tissues.....	45	0	0
The Ductless Glands.....	25	0	0
Effect of Climate upon Health and Disease	55	0	0

Section K—Botany.

Physiology of Heredity.....	30	0	0
South African Cycads, etc.....	35	0	0
Botanical Photographs.....	5	0	0
Structure of Fossil Plants.....	5	0	0
Peat Moss Deposits.....	7	5	7
Marsh Vegetation	15	0	0

Section L—Educational Science.

Studies suitable for Elementary Schools	10	0	0
Conditions of Health in Schools.....	5	0	0

Corresponding Societies Committee.

For Preparation of Report.....	20	0	0
Total	1061	12	4

THE SILLIMAN LECTURES AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

THE Silliman lectures for 1906 will be given in the Sloane Laboratory of Yale University by Professor Walther Nernst, of the University of Berlin, beginning on October 22. The subjects of the twelve lectures are as follows:

1-3. 'General Application of Thermodynamics to Chemistry. The Equation of the Reaction Isochore $Q = RT^2(d \ln K/dT)$.' Monday, October 22; Tuesday, October 23; Wednesday, October 24.

4. 'Integration of this Equation and Preliminary Discussion of the Undetermined Integration Constant.' Thursday, October 25.

5-6. 'The Relation between the Internal and the Free Energies at Very Low Temperatures.' Friday, October 26; Monday, October 29.

7-8. 'Determination and Evaluation of the

Integration Constant by means of the Curve of Vapor Pressure.' Tuesday, October 30 (two hours).

9. 'New Experimental Researches on Chemical Equilibrium at High Temperatures.' Wednesday, October 31.

10-12. 'Examples for the Theoretical Calculation of Chemical Equilibrium from the Heat of Reaction: (a) Homogeneous Systems; (b) Heterogeneous Systems.' Thursday, November 1; Friday, November 2 (two hours).

The Silliman memorial lectures on subjects connected with 'the natural and moral world' were established by the will of Augustus Ely Silliman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Mrs. Hepsa Ely Silliman memorial fund, which supports this lectureship, came into the possession of Yale University in 1901. The preceding lecturers have been:

1903. PROFESSOR THOMSON, Cambridge University: 'Electricity and Matter.'

1904. PROFESSOR SHERRINGTON, University of Liverpool: 'Integrative Action of the Nervous System.'

1905. PROFESSOR RUTHERFORD, McGill University: 'Radioactive Transformations.'

HONORARY DEGREES AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

At the academic session held in Sanders Theater on September 26, in connection with the dedication of the new buildings of the Medical School, honorary degrees were conferred by President Eliot in the following words:

In accordance with time-honored university usage on occasions of rejoicing, I now create, in exercise of authority given me by the president and fellows and the board of overseers,

HONORARY DOCTOR OF ARTS.

Charles Allerton Coolidge, architect, designer of admirable buildings for academic and scientific uses in California, Illinois, New York and Massachusetts; designer of the monumental new buildings of the Harvard Medical School, buildings in which are combined spaciousness, splendor of material, fine grouping, durability and careful adaptation to their special uses; through professional skill and patience an influential promoter of the purposes and wishes of the Medical Faculty.